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Select Poetry.

SCHOOLS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

The schools—the schools of other days!
Those were the schools for me,
When in a frock and trousers dressed,
I learned my A, B, C.

When, with my dinner in my hat,
I trudged away to school,
Nor dared I stop, as boys do now,
For school ma'am had a RULE.

And if a traveler we met,
We threw no sticks nor stones,
To fright the horses as they passed,
Or break good people's bones.

But with our hats beneath our arms,
We bent our heads full low,
For ne'er the school ma'am failed to ask,
"Boys, did you make a bow?"

And all the little girls with us
Would courtesy full low,
And hide their ankles 'neath their gown—
Girls don't have ankles now.

We stole no fruit, nor tangled grass,
We played no noisy games,
And when we spoke to older folks,
Put HANDLES ON THEIR NAMES.

And when the hour of school had come,
Of bell we had no need,
The school ma'am's rap upon the glass,
Each one would quickly heed.

That school ma'am! Heaven bless her name!
When shall we meet her like!
She always wore a green calash,
A calico vandyke.

She never sported pantaletts—
No silks on her did rustle—
Her dress hung graceful all around—
She never wore a BUSTLE.

With modest mien and loving heart
Her daily task was done,
As true as needle to the pole,
The next one was begun.

The days were all alike to her,
The evenings just the same,
And neither brought a change to us,
Till Saturday forenoon came.

And then we had a "spelling match,"
And learned the sound of A,
The months and weeks that made the year,
The hours that made the day.

And on that day we saw her smile,
No other time smiled she;
'Twas then she told us learnedly
When next "leap year" would be.

Alas! kind soul! though leap year came
And went full many a time,
In "single blessedness" she toiled,
Till far beyond her prime.

But now, indeed, her toils are o'er,
Her lessons are all said,
Her rules well learned—her words all spelled,
She's GONE UP TO THE HEAD.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

RECITATION,

NO. 8.

Having now finished our brief description of general methods, it may be proper to introduce, here, some remarks bearing equally on all kinds of recitation, and hence, general in their character.

It will be seen that our descriptions of methods suppose a uniformity of books, and a classified school. We are aware there will not be found in very many districts in this section of the state, and can only say that where they are not found *method* of any kind is impossible. The remedy is simple and effectual if Directors could only be induced to carry out the provisions of the school law, and insist at once on a uniformity of books. This done classification is possible—and the teacher alone is to blame if he does not introduce order and system. The teacher's first step, therefore, in such schools, should be to secure, as far as possible, the desired uniformity. We are of opinion this may usually be done if the teacher be earnest and discreet. The chances are at least worth a trial, and no teacher does his duty who does not make the attempt. Most directors and parents will be convinced of the policy and *economy* of a uniform series of books if the subject be fairly presented. But whether the teacher carries his point or not, he will have the consciousness of having done his duty.

In recitation the teacher makes his most lasting impressions on the minds of his pupils. He there instils thoughts, and inculcates habits, that are to shape the future destiny of those under his charge. It should be his constant care to nip, in the bud, bad habits just forming, eradicate those already formed, and to cultivate those which adorn and ennoble the human character. It would be impossible to point out in detail all that the teacher should do in recitation; and for which no other suitable opportunity occurs. We will, however, call attention briefly to a few points.

First: *Cultivate accurate articulation.* It is astonishing how very few people talk plain. Hardly one in fifty does. This may seem a strong assertion, but we speak from pretty careful observation, in the school-room and out of it; and if any are skeptical we simply ask them to observe for themselves. All the world say gov*er* ment for gov*ern* ment, *stan* for stand, *an* or *un* for and, and we could name hundreds of words the beauty and force of which are thus generally marred to a greater or less extent by this one fault of vicious articulation: words so habitually mis-sounded that few people notice the error. It is no unusual thing, either, especially in towns and villages, for pupils to get the common but very ridiculous notion that a mincing, half-talk, half-whine style of utterance is elegant and refined. They call butt*er* butteh, nev*er* nev-eh, and practice a thousand other barbarisms equally absurd, originating for the most part with brainless *habitues* of "first circles," and finding a few brainless imitators among the masses. No mercy should be shown such outrages upon the purity of our language and upon common sense. Such pupils should at once be referred to the standard dictionaries, and made to understand that these are the only recognized authority—the dialect of the *would-be* refined, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Recitation is the most suitable chance the teacher has to break up these and other vicious habits of speech; and the work should begin with the child's very first lesson. Delay only doubles the difficulty. Indeed, it seems next to an impossibility to correct faulty articulation when once the habit has become chronic. Some have defective organs of speech, some articulate badly from mere force of habit and association, and some, and a very large number, never gave the subject a thought, and really do not know the difference between bad articulation and good. The capabilities of the human voice are very little understood by the masses of men. There are pupils in nearly every school who do not, as it is termed, "speak loud enough." This is, really, seldom true. A very weak tone, if distinctly articulated, can be clearly understood in every part of a very large room—even a whisper can, as any good reader may satisfy himself by trying the experiment. The fault is not, therefore, so much in the quantity as in the quality of the voice; it is often the case that the lowest tone in the room makes itself most distinctly understood. The remedy of the fault to be effectual, must, of course, strike at the true cause.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS OF MAY 30.

Find the ages of A, B, and C, by knowing that C's age at A's birth was $5\frac{1}{2}$ times B's; and now is equal to the sum of A's and B's; also, that if A were now 3 years younger, or B 4 years older, A's age would be equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of B's.

SOLUTION.

$\frac{3}{4}$ of B's age now + 4 years equals A's age, which equals $\frac{3}{4}$ of B's age plus 3 years; then $\frac{1}{4}$, or B's age now, minus $\frac{3}{4}$ of B's age + 3 years equal $\frac{1}{4}$ of B's age minus 3 years, which equals the difference of their ages, which has always been the same; then $\frac{1}{4}$ of B's age now minus 3 years equals his age at A's birth, then $5\frac{1}{2}$ times B's age equaled C's, which equals $5\frac{1}{2}$ times $\frac{1}{4}$ of B's age now minus 3 years; or $\frac{1}{8}$ of B's age minus $\frac{33}{2}$ years, which equal C's age at A's birth. C's age at A's birth must be increased by A's age in order to get C's age now. $\frac{1}{8}$ of B's age minus $\frac{33}{2}$ years (which equal C's age at A's birth) plus $\frac{3}{4}$ of B's age plus 3 years (which equals A's age) equal $\frac{1}{8}$ of B's age minus $\frac{27}{2}$ years, which is C's age now. But C's age equals A's and B's; since $\frac{3}{4}$ of B's age plus 3 years equal A's we have $\frac{3}{4}$ of B's age plus 3 years, plus $\frac{1}{4}$, or B's age, which equal $\frac{7}{4}$ of B's age plus 3 years, equal to C's age. We have already seen that $\frac{1}{8}$ of B's age minus $\frac{27}{2}$ years equal C's, then $\frac{1}{8}$ of B's age minus $\frac{27}{2}$ years equal $\frac{7}{4}$ of B's age plus 3 years, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of B's age equal $\frac{33}{2}$ years, and $\frac{1}{8}$ equals $\frac{1}{2}$ years, and $\frac{8}{8}$, or his age, equals 44 years. A's age equals $\frac{3}{4}$ of B's age plus 4 years, which equals $\frac{3}{4}$ of 48 years, or 36 years, and C's age equals 44 years plus 36 years, or 80 years. B.

A grocer purchased 25 pounds of butter of two women, $\frac{1}{5}$ of the number of pounds he took of one, increased by the difference between the amounts purchased of both, equals the number of pounds he took of the other; how many pounds did each sell?

SOLUTION.

$\frac{1}{5}$ of the number of pounds he took of one, increased by the difference between the amounts purchased of both, equals the number of pounds he took of the other, which, being increased again by the difference between the amounts, equals what he took of the first: that is, $\frac{1}{5}$ of the number of pounds he took of one increased by twice the difference between the amounts equals the whole number of pounds he took of one. Then $\frac{8}{8}$, or the number of pounds he took of one, $-\frac{1}{5}$, which equals $\frac{7}{8}$ of what he took of one, equal twice the difference between the amounts, once the difference equals $\frac{7}{16}$ of the number of pounds he took of one; $\frac{7}{16} + \frac{1}{5}$, which equals $\frac{9}{16}$ of what he took of one, equal what he took of the other. Then $\frac{16}{16}$, or the number of pounds he took of one, $+\frac{9}{16}$, which equal $\frac{25}{16}$ of the number of pounds he took of one, equal what he took of both. If $\frac{25}{16}$ equal 25 pounds, $\frac{1}{16}$ equals 1 lb., and $\frac{16}{16}$ equal 16 lbs. If he took 16 pounds of one, of the other he took 25 pounds — 16 pounds, or 9 lbs. B.

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THE ABOLITION SCHEMES OF NEGRO EQUALITY EXPOSED.

What the Tax-payers are Paying for their Experiments.

$100,000 per day expended on runaway and vagabond negroes.

Speech of Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON,

of Ill. in the House of Representatives, May 19, '62.

Mr Richardson—Mr Chairman, I desire this morning to submit a few remarks for the consideration of the House and the country. It is not my purpose to discuss questions pertaining to the army already in the field, which, judiciously officered and managed, is able to crush out the rebellion. I shall direct my attention, therefore, to the consideration of some of the many new questions which are continually arising during the progress of this terrible civil war.

NEGRO EQUALITY DETERMINED UPON.

Mr Chairman, there is a manifest anxiety, an overweening desire, a persistent purpose, upon the part of prominent members of the dominant party in this Government, to place upon terms of equality and make participants with us in the rights of American citizenship an inferior race. The negro race, which is incapable of either comprehending or maintaining any form of government—by whom liberty is interpreted as licentiousness—is sought to be exalted, even at the cost of the degradation of our own flesh and blood.

We all remember with what intense satisfaction a recent order of the chief clerks of the President, was received in certain quarters, because it declared that no fugitive slave should be retained in custody longer than thirty days, unless 'by special order of competent civil authority.'

That I may do no injustice to the head of the State Department and his unwarranted assumption of power, I quote the official paper itself:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

"SIR: The President of the United States being satisfied that the following instructions contravene no law in force in this district without waiting for legislation by Congress, I am directed by him to convey them to you:

"As Marshal of the District of Columbia, you will not receive into custody any persons claimed to be held to service or labor within the District or elsewhere, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, unless upon arrest or commitment pursuant to law, as fugitives from such service or labor; and you will not retain any such fugitives in custody beyond a period of thirty days from their arrest and commitment, unless by special order of competent civil authority.

"You will forthwith cause publication to be made of this order, and at the expiration of ten days therefrom you will apply the same to all persons so claimed to be held to service or labor, and now in your custody.

"This order has no relation to any arrests made by military authority.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

PRIVILEGES FOR THE NEGRO—OPPRESSION FOR THE WHITE MAN.

While Mr. Seward was issuing this order for a general jail delivery of the negroes, he was also sending, under a usurpation of power, and in violation of the laws and the Constitution, hundreds of white men and women to fill the prisons in the District and throughout the loyal States. Against many of these white women thus incarcerated by this despotic Secretary of State, no charge has ever been made; they are imprisoned without the form or authority of law, and thus the personal liberty of the Caucasian is ruthlessly violated, while the African is most tenderly and carefully guarded, even to the nullification of State enactments and the national statutes.—Let a rumor become current that a negro has been deprived of personal liberty—either in this District or anywhere else—and there are dozens of Republicans members upon this floor striving to obtain the attention of the House while they may offer resolutions inquiring by what law, by whom, when and where these objects of their undivided affections may have been arrested. But never yet has any of these philanthropic gentlemen made inquiry for the law or authority under which white American citizens have been kidnapped by the State Department, dragged from their homes, and left to pine, and die perchance, in some of the many bastiles which this Administration has established.

It is well known, sir, that if any white citizen, perhaps a father or a brother, desires to visit a relative or acquaintance in the military service of this Government, that he is obliged to secure a "pass" from some competent authority, and to obtain this he is required upon his honor to declare his loyalty and fidelity to the Government. But the negro goes and comes within the line of our army, whether his destination be toward or from the enemy, the color of black man is his passport, and is received as equivalent to the pledge of honor and loyalty upon the part of a white person.

RUNAWAY NEGROES RNCEIVE EMPLOYMENT TO THE EXCLUSION OF WHITE CITIZENS.

In this District you have abolished slavery. You have abolished it by compensation, by adding $1,000,000 to the national debt, and a tax of $73,000 to be annually, as interest upon this sum, by taxes imposed on the laboring white people of these States. Not satisfied with doing much for your especial favorite, you extend the freedom of this city and the hospitality of the Government to all the runaway negroes in this country who choose to visit the District of Columbia. You issue rations to them day after day, and week after week, rations which must be paid for through the sweat and toil of the tax ridden white men. You are thus supporting in indolence hundreds upon hundreds of black men. How many and at what cost I am unable to state, because when a resolution, asking for this information, was introduced by the honorable gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Cox,) it was immediately tabled by the Republican majority upon the other side of this House. Those gentlemen dare not let this information go to the country; they shrink from the exposure which a truthful reply to such inquiry would make. The resolution of Mr. Cox also asked for the number of negroes employed as teamsters in the army, and at what wages; but this was equally objectionable, for it would have illustrated the fact that negroes by the hundred are receiving better pay as drivers than our own white sons and brothers are for periling their lives as soldiers in the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

Having been thus deprived of obtaining official information upon this question, I am obliged to gather my statistics from such sources as I can. I shall make no statement that I have not received from respectable and responsible parties, and none which I do not conceive to be rather under than over the true estimate.

The Government is to-day issuing rations to about two thousand negroes in this District alone, that cost over twenty cents per ration—$400 per day, in violation of the law, is being paid for this purpose. The Government is hiring in the District several hundred negroes, some as teamsters and some for other purposes, to the exclusion of white laborers, thousands of whom, together with their wives and children, in our large cities, are suffering for the want of employment. I speak advisedly when I say that the Republican party are already paying, of tax gathered money, in this District alone, over three hundred thousand dollars per annum to buy, clothe, feed and exalt the African race. for the negro you expend more in a single year in the District of Columbia than you appropriate for the Government and protection of all the people in all the organized Territories of the United States. The negro is made superior, in our legislation, to the pioneer white men that settle the great West, and, amid hardships and dangers, lay the foundations of new commonwealths—the hardiest and noblest men of our common country.

So the people are taxed yearly more for the benefit of the black race in this District alone than it costs to maintain the burdens of State government in either Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, [illegible] Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY EXPENDED ON LAZY NEGROES.

But it is not in this District alone that you require the people to pay tribute to the idol of your affections. Wherever you find our army, with one or two honorable exceptions, you will find that hundreds of rations are being issued daily to unemployed negroes who rendezvous in and about the camps; wherever the army is they are being employed in various capacities at good wages, and to the utter exclusion of of white labor, that now languishes in irksome idleness throughout our country. I state, therefore, and I think truthfully, that the Government is already paying $100,000 per day for the support and employment of negroes—paying it, too, out of money raised through the toil, deprivations and taxation of our kith and kin.

In my district, Mr. Chairman, my constituents are selling corn at eight cts. per bushel, in order to support their families and maintain the honor and integrity of our Government. Shall money thus raised and for such a purpose be diverted to the entertainment of the African? Will my people, will the people anywhere, endorse the party and the Administration that thus seeks the elevation of the negro, even at the cost of ruin to their own race?

The negro placed upon an equality with our Sailors and Soldiers.

One might suppose that your ardor in the care and protection of the negro would stop and cool here; but no, you go still further. Having made him your equal as a civilian, you now seek to place him on the same level with American sailors and soldiers. First came the order of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, as follows:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 30, 1862.

"SIR:—The approach of the hot and sickly season upon the Southern coast of the United States renders it imperative that every precaution should be used by the officers commanding vessels to continue the excellent sanitary condition of their crews. The large number of persons known as 'contrabands' flocking to the protection of the United States flag affords an opportunity to provide in every department of a ship, especially for boats crews, acclimated labor. The flag officers are required to obtain the services of these persons for the country by enlisting them freely in the navy, with their consent, rating them as boys, at eight, nine or ten dollars per month, and one ration. Let a monthly return be made of persons employed on each vessel under your command. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

GIDEON WELLES."

Under the plea of the approach of the sickly season, Mr. Welles issued this order; under the same plea the negro may be called into any service in the South, through the sickly season, and the terrible effect it might have upon our army and navy, was not thought of by any Republican official until recently.

Having made this progressive step in our navy (as my colleague from the Bureau District [Mr. Lovejoy] would call it,) it remains to be emulated in our army—Not long does it await an imitator; Gen. D. M. Hunter, commanding in the military department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, issues an order to enrol companies, regiments and brigades of negroes in the military service of the United States.

Thus, in less than two years after the accession to power of the Republican party, the negro is made, as far as possible, the equal of the white man as a civilian, a sailor and a soldier. Nay, more than this, the Constitution is violated that white men may be bereft of guaranteed rights. White men are stripped of the armor of American citizenship in order that the negro may be clothed therein. All this has been done against the earnest protest of all conservative men. And appropriations and amendments to bills appropriating money for the suppression of the rebellion, which provided that no moneys should be diverted either to the freeing, the support or the enlistment of negroes, have been invariably voted down by the Republican party in the House.

Worse than this even, Gen. Hunter, in his zeal for the negro, withdraws the protection of his army from the loyal citizens of Jacksonville, Florida, in order to protect his great negro boarding house and African military academy at the mouth of the Savannah river. This is undoubtedly in harmony with this brilliant discovery that African slavery and martial law are incompatible. Common minds have heretofore considered martial law and slavery, either for whites or blacks, among the most concordant institutions upon earth. This proclamatory commander, who vies in profundity with the immortal Gen. Phelps, undoubtedly considers martial law the very casket jewel of American liberty.

My mind, Mr. Chairman, revolts at the idea of degrading the citizen soldiery of my country to the level of the negro. Sir the American volunteer has always been our reliance in peace and our vindication in war. I am opposed, and you will find the volunteer army of the Union opposed, to the equalization in the ranks of citizens and slaves.

WE MUST RECEIVE NEGRO DIPLOMATISTS.

Having made such efforts for the negroes of the United States, it would seem that your zeal in their behalf would lag and languish. But, no; you now go wandering among the islands of the sea, and over the continents of the globe, in pursuit of negro principalities and republics which you may recognize among the powers of the earth. Hayti and Liberia furnish further matter for your infatuation to fatten upon, and you at once proceed to establish diplomatic relations between the United States and these benighted and half-made parodies upon human government.

At an annual expense of thousands of dollars you propose to [illegible] from them, and send United States Ministers to them; indeed are you the champions of negro equality, without regard to cost, place, propriety or dignity.

This Congress has been in session nearly eight months, and all that I have reviewed you have done, and more you would do if you could, for the negro. What have you accomplished for the white man? Have you provided for the payment of pensions to the soldiers who have been disabled while fighting the battles of your country? Have you appropriated money to relieve the wants and necessities of the widows and orphans of white men who have perished upon the battle-fields defending the Constitution and the flag of our country? Ah, no! your time has been too much engrossed with the negro to think of these things. You have not appropriated one dollar for these purposes—purposes which should enlist the ability and the sympathy of every patriot in the land.

If this statement is incorrect; if this Republican party or its Administration have ever made a single effort in behalf of the maimed soldiers, a single appropriation for the support of the orphans and widows of slain soldiers, I hope some gentleman on the other side of the House will correct me. There is no response, and I am reassured in the correctness of my assertion by your silence. The alleviation of sufferings of white men or the protection of their rights is not in your line of philanthrophy. Like your illustrious prototypes, Mrs. Jellaby, of the Bori-bo-la-ga mission, or the Rev "Aminidab Sleek," in the play of *The Serious Family* to the political branch of which you Abolitionists will soon belong your sympathies are never active in behalf of practical and genuine benevolence.

REASONS AGAINST EQUALIZING THE RACES.

Mr Chairman, I am opposed to all these sickly schemes for equalizing the races. God made the white man superior to the black, and no legislation will undo or change the decrees of Heaven. They are unalterable as the laws of nature, eternal as Divinity itself, and to legislate against them leads us to infidelity and ruin.—Since creation dawned the white race has improved and advanced in the scale of being, but as the negro was then, so he is now. "But," say the Abolitionists, "the African has been blest with no opportunity for improvement." Who gave the white man an opportunity for improvement? God in his infinite justice, placed the two races upon the earth at the beginning of time to work out their respective destinies. History has faithfully recorded their achievements. To that impartial tribunal I confidently appeal for the verification of the white man's superiority. As God made them so have they remained, and, unlike the Abolition equalizationists, I find no fault and utter no complaint against the wisdom and justice of our Creator.

But the evils of the attempted equalization of the races is illustrated by the history of Mexico. That country was settled by the intelligent Spaniard, a race not inferior to our own ancesters. They developed the resources of the country by building roads, highways and canals. All along their line of march the church and the school-house were erected as landmarks of their progress. But finally the idea of the equalizing of the races became more popular; the attempt, was made, the races were commingled, and thenceforward the deterioration of the people was rapid and fearful. This holds true, not only in Mexico and throughout Central and South America, but in all sections of the globe, wherever the white race has commingled with the black or the Indian. This system of equalization has failed to elevate the inferior, but has always degraded the superior race. On the oth-hand, where ever the purity of the white race has been preserved, its superiority has continued and its developement, both mental and physical, progressed. Neither soil nor climate, upon this continent or elsewhere, has ever lowered the standard of the governing race.

For three-quarters of a century the United States have led the van in all that is great or useful in inventions. We have made an errand boy of the lightning; we have applied steam as a propelling power. In a single year we have demonstrated the frailty of "England's wooden walls," by the construction of our iron clad ships of war, and, at the same time, by the same thought, dissipated all previously entertained opinions of sea coast and harbor fortifications. Sir I am satisfied with the history of the races as they are, as they were created, and as our forefathers legislated for them. I claim no originality for the thoughts; they have been entertained by some of the ablest statesmen, not only of our country, but of England; among them Mr. Canning, who, when the British Parliment was considering schemes kindred to those now occupying the attention of the Republican party in this country, said:

"In dealing with the negro, sir, we must remember that we are dealing with a being possessing the form and strength of a man, but the intellect only of a child. To turn him loose in the manhood of his physical strength, but in the infancy of his uninstructed reason, would be to raise up a creature resembling the splendid fiction of a recent romance, the hero of which constructs a human form, with all the corporal capabilities of man, and with the thews and sinews of a giant; but, being unable to impart to the work of his hands a perception of right and wrong, he finds too late that he has only created a more than moral power of doing mischief, and himself recoils from the monster he has made."

One of their great statesmen of to-day, Lord John Russell, whenever he alludes to the black in America, and to a change of its *status*, talks only of a very gradual emancipation, because he knows that sudden and unconditional emancipation would be destruction to both the negro and the white man. British statesmen opposed immediate emancipation upon the ground of expediency alone. American statesmen should oppose it, not only upon that ground, but also upon the ground that the Constitution gives no power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the several States, no such power either in peace or war.

But to reach the goal of their hopes, the Abolitionists of this country are willing to override expediency, the law and the Constitution—to destroy the Government itself, in order to emancipate at once all the slaves of the South.

Bullets for Rebels—Ballots for Abolitionists.

Sir, I will not digress; but return to the consideration of the solemn responsibilities that are resting upon us. Our country is menaced by Secessionists, nullifiers of the laws and the Constitution, upon the other. Sir, I propose bullets for the former, ballots for the latter.—These two classes disposed of, and there will be a return to prosperity, the peace and happiness of the earlier days of the Republic. Sir, these armies were raised to execute the laws and maintain the authority of the Constitution in all the States. They are, sir, to suppress armed violators of that instrument. And, sir, it remains for the people at the ballot box to suppress these Northern violators of the Constitution, if they would preserve the rights and iberties of Ameri can citizens.

Pennsylvania's Quota of the Direct Tax.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The State Treasurer paid this morning to the assistant treasurer of the United States $350,00, the final installment of Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of July last, the whole amount paid being nearly two millions. This promptness saves the 15 per cent, authorized to be deducted.

THE ENEMIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The Louisville *Journal* says "whoever, at this juncture, contributes either to indentify apparently the Union men of the South with the abolitionists of the North, or in any other mode to encourage the latter in their treasonable schemes, is in effect if not otherwise a mortal enemy of the government. In the one case, he pelps to disable the Southern friends of the government; and, in the other, he helps to strengthen the Northern enemies of the government."

An eminent physician has discovered that the nightmare in nine cases out of ten is produced by owing a bill for a newspaper.

"BIDDY," said a lady, 'I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning.' In a few minutes Biddy returned, with the information that Mrs. Jones was just seventy two years, seven months and two days old.

PHONETIC.—A young man, on being asked by his sweetheart what phonography was, took out his pencil and wrote the following, telling her that was phonography: "U R A B U T, L N!" (you are a beauty, Ellen!)

There is no moral philosophy that will teach us anything better than Christ taught. There is no conception of purity, that is more transcendent and beautiful than that which was involved in the life of the Savior. There is no idea of disinterested benevolence to be compared with that which is portrayed by the New Testament.

THE WORST TWIST OF ALL.—Sam, what is de worst *twist* you ever heerd of?

Well, I can't say.

Well, I'll tell you; de worst *twist* I ever heerd of was a *twister* of *twists* once *untwisted* a *twist*, and the *twist* that he *twisted* was a thrice *twisted twist*; now, in *twisting* this *twist*, if one *twist* should *untwist*, the *twist* that was *twisted* would *untwist* the *twist*, and the *twist* that was *untwisted* would be an *untwisted twist*.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : JUNE 27, 1862

Democratic State Convention.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,
Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. W. P. SCHELL,
[Subject to the decision of the State Convention.]

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN CESSNA,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

DIS. ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW CRISMAN,
NAPIER TP.

POOR DIRECTOR,
SOLOMON REIGHARD,
SNAKE SPRING TP.

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BARTON,
E. PROVIDENCE TP.

Democratic County Ticket.

It is with pride, as well as pleasure, that we raise to the head of our paper the ticket nominated by the Democratic County Convention on Tuesday last. We do not merely repeat, in words, the trite expression of political partizans, when we say that this is one of the best series of nominations ever presented to the people of Bedford county. In using this language we wish to be understood as meaning exactly what we say.—There is not a man upon the ticket who is not well qualified to discharge the duties of the office for which he is named, whilst both socially and politically the gentlemen nominated may well be proud of their position in the county. We have room for but a brief personal reference to the nominees, but as they are all well and favorably known throughout the county, it is not necessary for us to speak with great particularity of any of them.

For representative in the State Legislature, we have presented to us the name of JOHN CESSNA, Esq., of this borough. Mr. Cessna, as is well known, obtained a seat in the House of Representatives last winter, by successfully contesting the election of Mr. Householder, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the district, which then consisted of the counties of Somerset and Bedford. The history of that ever memorable contest and of the legislation for the district which followed, is still fresh in the recollection of the people, and it is, therefore, not necessary to re-write it here. Suffice it to say that Mr. Cessna succeeded in relieving the Democracy of Bedford county from the mountain of Somerset county abolitionism which had weighed them down for years. By his indefatigable energy the slavish chains with which the gerrymander of Mr. Jordan had loaded us, were lifted from off the party. Through his well-directed efforts Bedford county was once more disenthralled from the dominion of Somerset county abolitionism and permitted to enjoy the rights guaranteed her by the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Mr. Cessna's gallant conduct, in this particular, has been duly appreciated by the Democracy. He had done the party a great service and deserved to be rewarded. And whilst we frankly admit that we have had some political differences with Mr. Cessna, we must say that his course during the late session of the legislature has convinced us of his attachment to the Democracy and opposition to abolitionism as now preached and practised by the leaders of the Republican party; and, therefore, we think the Democratic Convention did a good thing in nominating Mr. Cessna for re-election. Should he be again successful, (of which we do not entertain a doubt) he will be found a staunch supporter of Democratic principles and the untiring opponent of the radicalism which now threatens to subvert liberty, as well as law and order.

For County Surveyor, SAMUEL KETTERMAN, officially a resident of Bedford borough, but lately a citizen of the Northern part of the county, was nominated for re-election. Mr. Ketterman is highly spoken of as a surveyor, being a good draughtsman and well versed in all that relates to the duties of the office for which he is a candidate. Socially Mr. Ketterman has many friends and will make an excellent run. His majorities at former elections are indicative of his popularity.

For District Attorney, the Convention nominated, by acclamation, JOHN PALMER, Esq., of the legal firm of Hall and Palmer. In the nomination of Mr. Palmer, the Convention conferred a well deserved honor upon a young, but true and tried Democrat. We need but say in regard to this member of the ticket, that if energy and decision of character, cultivated intellect, and taste for the legal profession, can make a good District Attorney, the Convention have not mistaken their man.

For County Commissioner, we have ANDREW CRISMAN, of Napier,—genial, strong-minded, whole-souled Andy. Every body concedes that he is well qualified for the office, and almost every body intends to vote for him. Andy Crisman never was an office-seeker. He has grown gray in the Democratic service, without ever pressing his claims upon the party. This is as it should be—the office seeking the man, not the man the office.

For Poor Director and Auditor, the Convention selected, respectively, SOLOMON REIGHARD, of Snake Spring, and JOHN H. BARTON, of East Providence, both good citizens and prominent Democrats. But our space forbids further comment, and we can only say, in closing, that we heartily recommend the whole ticket to the support of the Democracy of the county.

HON. W. P. SCHELL.—By reference to the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, it will be seen that Hon. W. P. Schell, of this place, has been recommended by that body, for the office of Auditor General. The nomination of Mr. Schell would be hailed with enthusiasm and delight in this section of the state, and should his friends succeed in prevailing upon him to accept the nomination, if tendered, we can safely predict for him an overwhelming vote in this and neighboring counties.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.—A regiment of Indiana volunteers took two Rebel batteries on the White river, Ark., on the 17th inst., at the point of the bayonet. An attack had been made upon them previously, by the gun-boats, [illegible] of the Mound City, causing its explosion, by which 125 out of 175 of the crew were scalded, nearly the whole of them fatally.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The Examination of the Classes in the Bedford Classical Institute, will be held on Thursday, July 3d, from 8½ to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. The public are respectfully invited to be present.

The Forensic exercises of the Institute will be held in the Court House, on the evening of July 4th.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. S. G. Statler, Adm'r., &c., of John S. Statler, dec'd., offering for sale a large lot of personal property. The sale will be held on Thursday next, at the late residence of deceased.

CROWDED OUT.—Owing to the length of the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, published in this issue, we are compelled to omit our usual variety. Correspondence and locals are unavoidably crowded out.

NEW FIRM IN BLOODY RUN.—We publish to-day the advertisement of Baughman, Gump & Co., foundry men and machinists, of Bloody Run, this county. They are excellent mechanics. See adv't.

Battle Near Charleston.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 23d.

The Richmond papers of Saturday contain a brief account of a bloody battle on Monday last, between five Federal regiments and a battery of Parrott guns and four Confederate regiments and a battery. The battle lasted all day, with a heavy loss on both sides. The Charleston *Mercury* said that the battle would be renewed the next day and expressed apprehensions for the safety of the city, in consequence of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops and the loss of so many officers. Genls. Evans and Pemberton compliment the troops for their bravery in standing under the shells of our gunboats and battery. The fight took place within four miles of Charleston. From the tone of the *Mercury*, I should think that the rebels have been cut off from a retreat by our gunboats. If this be so, Charleston must soon fall. The *Dispatch* says it can be no longer denied that Jackson has been heavily reinforced lately. Federal columns must either combine or fall back across the Potomac.

Guerillas in Western Virginia.

The Wheeling Press of Friday says:

We learn from the Rev. W. H. Wiley direct from that region, that on Saturday, as some thirty unarmed citizens were proceeding to the county seat of Randolph for the purpose of effectually organizing the militia, they were attacked by guerillas, eleven in number, in one of the mountain gorges. The guerillas were armed to the teeth, having guns, pistols, bowie-knives, &c. They fired upon the company of unarmed citizens, killing one, a Mr. Ward, and wounding three others. One was wounded in the arm, another in the thigh, and the third was shot in the breast, who it is feared, will die. The guerillas took from the citizens thirteen horses, being all that were used by them and fled.

PROCEEDINGS
Of the Democratic County Convention,
HELD AT BEDFORD, JUNE 24, 1862.

Pursuant to notice the Democratic County Convention met at Bedford, on Tuesday, June 24, 1862, and the following gentlemen presented their credentials:

Bedford Borough—O. E. Shannon, A. J. Sansom.
Bedford Township—W. C. Wisegarver, J. T. Gephart.
Broody Run—J. C. Black, J. Steckman.
Colerain—P. Morgart, A. Weisel.
Cumb'd. Valley—J. C. Vickroy, W. Mason.
Harrison—G. W. Horn, Geo. Elder.
Hopewell—George Steel.
Liberty—John Long, Geo. Rhodes.
Londonderry—J. C. Devore, J. Mattingly.
Monroe—Jon. Snyder, Jacob Fletcher.
Napier—P. H. Studebaker, J. Souser.
E. Providence—C. Evans, W. Akers.
W. Providence—G. Baughman, E. F. Kerr.
St. Clair—W. M. Hancock, J. Hoenstine.
Southampton—D. Walter, J. Cavender.
Snake Spring—J. G. Hartley, N. Koons.
Schellsburg—J. S. Schell, W. J. Rock.
Union—M. McIlwaine, A. Ake.
M. Woodberry—E. K. Barley, J. Coy.
S. Woodberry—J. B. Fluke, D. B. Kochendarfer.

On motion, Hon. JOHN G. HARTLEY was appointed President of the Convention; W. M. HANCOCK, J. HOENSTINE, J. C. DEVORE, and G. W. HORN, Vice Presidents; *O. E. Shannon* and *E. F. Kerr*, Secretaries.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to put in nomination a ticket for the General Assembly and County offices.

The Convention first proceeded to vote for a candidate for Assembly, and on the first ballot JOHN CESSNA received 37 votes, whereupon the nomination was declared unanimous.

For County Surveyor, SAMUEL KETTERMAN received, on the first ballot, 28 votes, and was declared the nominee.

For District Attorney, JOHN PALMER, Esq., was nominated by acclamation.

For County Commissioner, ANDREW CRISMAN was nominated on first ballot, receiving 20 votes, and was afterwards declared unanimously nominated.

For Director of the Poor, SOLOMON REIGHARD received 20 votes on first ballot, and was afterwards declared unanimously nominated.

For Auditor, JOHN H. BARTON was nominated on second ballot, and afterwards received a unanimous nomination.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend to the people of Bedford county the above ticket, as in every way worthy of their confidence and support.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Bedford county hereby recommend WILLIAM P. SCHELL to the Democratic State Convention, as a proper person to receive the nomination for Auditor General. In the event of his nomination we declare that Southern Pennsylvania will give him an unprecedented majority.

The following persons were then appointed County Committee for the ensuing year:

JOHN W. LINGENFELTER, Chairman.
Samuel Davis, Bedford Borough,
[illegible]
Michael Holderbaum, Bedford Township,
John W. Crisman, St. Clair,
Samuel W. Statler, Schellsburg,
Peter F. Lehman, Juniata,
Henry J. Brunner, Cumberland Valley,
William Bonnell, Londonderry,
Thomas Donahoe, Southampton,
Oliver Horton, Monroe,
Joseph Evans, East Providence,
John B. Fluke, South Woodberry,
John Homan, Liberty.
Philip G. Morgart, Bloody Run.

The following persons were appointed Congressional Conferees: B. F. MEYERS, G. H. SPANG, JOHN G. HARTLEY.

The following were appointed Senatorial Conferees: Dr. C. N. HICKOK, JOHN P. REED and GEORGE ELDER.

E. F. Kerr then offered a series of resolutions, the consideration of which was postponed till the mass meeting at September court.

The following Vigilance Committees were then appointed for the different election districts:

Vigilance Committees.

Bedford Borough—J. W. Tate, J. H. Rush, A. J. Sansom.
Bedford Township—John Todd, Jacob Fetter, Isaac E. Reighart.
Colerain—Jacob Bowser, A. J. Pennell, W. Cessna, jr.
Cumberland Valley—D. R. Anderson, H. J. Bruner, H. Vickroy.
Hopewell—J. McCleary, W. Gorsuch, Wm. Fluke.
Harrison—J. H. Keyser, Augustus Stœhr, W. A. Powell.
Juniata—W. Keyser, E. Burns, W. Gillespie.
Liberty—J. A. White, I. Kensinger, J. Howsare.
Londonderry—Wm. Bonnell.
Monroe—A. Fletcher, D. Evans, E. Robinson.
Napier—John Sill, N. Sleek, W. Crissman.
E. Providence—D. A. T. Black, J. Evans, J. Barnett.
W. Providence—W. Foster, G. Baughman, jr., E. F. Kerr.
St. Clair—S. Taylor, C. Sleek, H. Smith.
Southampton—D. Roland, J. Dicken, W. Adams.
Snake Spring—J. McCleary, E. Hartley, J. Ritchey.
Schellsburg—J. Z. Frazer, D. Border, jr., T. Mansfield.
Union—A. Croyle, A. McGrigor, W. M. Lamburn.
M. Woodberry—Dr. S. Smith, I. Elder, W. McDonald.
S. Woodberry—J. Grove, D. B. Kochendarfer, S. Crissman.

The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

JOHN G. HARTLEY, Pres't.
O. E. SHANNON, E. F. KERR, } Secretaries.

HEALTH OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, writing from the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, on the 17th inst, says:

Gen. McClellan has been laboring under indisposition, more or less severe, for several days. He is much better now, however, and is indefatigable in his attention to the details of official duty. He visits the lines constantly, keeps an eye over every bridge and every battery, and spends a large part of every day in the saddle. He has a most laborious and effective staff, and the whole business of the army is in the most compact and complete order.

THE WAR ON THE SHENANDOAH.
The Battle Between Jackson and a Portion of Shields' Command.

The Philadelphia Press has obtained the following particulars of the recent movements of Gen. Shields' division and the subsequent battle near Port Republic from an officer of the corps:

When at Luray, Gen. Shields sent orders to acting Gen. Carroll, formerly of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, but now in command of the Fourth Brigade, to move on to Columbia bridge, 8 miles beyond, and to hold that position. Gen. Carroll immediately communicated orders to his troops to prepare for marching, and shortly after, he started with the Seventh Indiana Regiment and a squadron of cavalry. On arriving at the bridge, he found it burnt and no enemy in sight. He waited until the balance of the brigade, consisting of the Eighty-forrth and One-hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, and First Virginia Regiments came up. He then was ordered on to Conrad's store, 22 miles beyond, but after the Seventh Indiana crossed Naked creek, it commenced to rain very hard, and the water began to rise so rapidly that the passage of the stream could not be attempted.

The water continued this way for two days and nights, and during this time, one portion of General Carroll's brigade was on one side of the creek, and the other portion on the other. As soon as the flood subsided, which was on Saturday, the whole brigade marched on about eight miles, where they encamped. In the meantime the baggage train had come up, and active preparations were going forward for the expected battle.—At 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Gen. Carroll again took up his march for Port Republic, 16 miles distant. He arrived within sight of that place at 6 o'clock, and immediately, at the head of a body of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made a charge through the town and through the bridge, taking some prisoners, among whom was Lieut. Douglass, on Jackson's staff, and at one time a classmate of Gen. Carroll. Gen. Carroll captured him personally. Afterwards, Gen. Carroll learned that General Jackson and his staff were in town. The rebels no sooner perceived the movements of Gen. Carroll than they immediately formed in line of battle and charged on him. He fired about two rounds, and then was forced to retreat, leaving his guns in the possession of the enemy.

The 7th Indiana, 84th and 110th Pennsylvania, and 1st Virginia, immediately moved up the bank of the river, and attempted to outflank the rebels. They no sooner saw our intention than they opened on us with 18 pieces of artillery and a destructive musketry fire. Finding that he was being outflanked, Gen. Carroll ordered a retreat. This was done in good order, and our forces retired two miles, and sent for reinforcements. During the engagement our forces lost about sixty in killed and wounded. That night Gen. Tyler, with the Third Brigade, came up, with Colonel Daum, chief of artillery, with twelve cannon. As Gen. Tyler was the senior officer, he took command of the whole force. The same evening Gen. Carroll suggested to Gen. Tyler to retreat, but Gen. T. postively refused.

In the morning (Monday) Col. Daum suggested to Gen. Carroll to advance under cover of the heavy fog then prevailing, and destroy the bridge. Gen. Carroll intimated that it was impossible, and again suggested a retreat, but Gen. Tyler positively refused.

On advancing, they discovered that in the night Jackson had crossed the river, sent his trains before him, and was in line of battle on the other side. About six o'clock the rebel artillery opened fire, and immediately after our line of battle was formed, and our artillery endeavored to destroy the bridge, but were not successful. The Seventh Indiana was ordered to support a battery on the right, the First Virginia was placed in the centre, and the Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania on the left, supporting a battery. Gen. Tyler ordered Gen. Carroll to the right and centre, while he took command of the left.

About six o'clock the enemy were seen advancing in large force through the woods and wheat fields. Soon the action became general along the whole line, and the battle waxed warm. The 7th Indiana, on the right, supported by the 29th Ohio, drove the rebels half a mile. Finding that the 84th and 110th Pennsylvania were being outflanked, they were ordered down to support the centre, but as soon as they were beginning to move the rebels made an overwhelming charge, and captured one battery of four pieces. The 66th Ohio, perceiving this, moved up and made a charge, which recaptured the battery; but they could not hold it very long, for the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, moved forward, and, to prevent themselves from being taken prisoners, the brave Ohioans were forced to retire and leave the guns, which were immediately turned upon them by the rebels.

On the right the battle was closely contested, and numerous charges of the rebels were repulsed. At one time Col. Gavin's Seventh Indiana Regiment kept the Seventh Louisiana, Seventh Georgia and Fifth Virginia at bay for a long while, until he was reinforced by the Twenty-ninth Ohio.

Finding that we were greatly outnumbered, and to continue the fight would only be slaughtering our soldiers, Gen. Tyler, at ten o'clock, ordered a retreat. He requested Gen. Carroll to cover it, and he (Gen. Tyler) would personally take charge of the advance.

Gen. Tyler immediately set his advance in motion, but they retreated so rapidly that it caused a panic in the rear, and for a long time every soldier was looking out for himself. Within a distance of two and a half or three miles from the battle-field Gen. Carroll halted, and immediately reorganized his troops, and after this they marched regularly away, pursued by a regiment of cavalry, two pieces of artillery and several regiments of infantry, all under command of Jackson. The rebels shelled our troops all the way, but did not do much damage. When ten miles from the battle-field they met Shields, and five miles further they came across the balance of his command advancing to their support. The whole force immediately retreated to Luray, where they now are. All of our dead and wounded were left on the field, as were also nine of our cannon and four army wagons.

The above is taken from a letter in the Press dated Winchester, June 15. The writer also says:

At present the town is greatly excited in regard to late army movements in this valley, and all kinds of rumors are afloat. The secessionists are wild with joy over the reported successes of Jackson, and they readily circulate their news. They again expect Jackson in this place, and boast that before another week rolls around Fremont, Shields, Banks and Sigel will all be driven back to the Potomac. From all the information I have been able to gather from both sides, I deduce the following:—Jackson, with from fifty to sixty thousand men, and over one hundred pieces of artillery, is at Port Republic, waiting for Gen. Fremont. Gen. Shields is at Luray, while Gen. Fremont has fallen back to Mount Jackson.

Allegheny Central Presbyterian Church.

Our readers are doubtless aware that for some time back an unpleasant difficulty has existed in the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, arrising out of an alleged want of sympathy on the part of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Plumer, with the Government in its efforts to put down treason and rebellion. The Doctor was requested by some of the members of his congregation to pray for the success of our armies in the field, &c, but he refused, alleging that the whole question of the war, its causes and results, was a political matter with which the ministers of God had nothing to do, and that he did not feel justified in alluding to the subject at all in his petitions. He was further firm in the belief that no number of battles or victories could bring about an honorable peace, and he could not, consequently, ask God to give our arms success or unite in thanksgiving for the same.

The persistent refusal of the Doctor to conform with the wishes of his congregation in this respect, led to a meeting of the members of the church, at which the whole subject was discussed at length. A series of resolutions were introduced deploring the existence of the war, and maintaining that it was the duty of all good christians to sustain and aid our government in the putting down of rebellion, restore the authority and laws of the United States government over all our territory, and in securing the proper punishment of traitors and rebels. It was further requested that in leading the devotions of the congregation, the pastor should manifest full sympathy with the religious sentiments of his congregation, and give them utterance as he presented their petitions to the throne of Grace. A lively discussion followed the introduction of these resolutions, and after a warm debate they were laid aside, and the following 'substitute' adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the word of God, and the Confession of Faith, are a good and sufficient rule of faith, sufficient for our guidance in the present difficulties, or any other troubles which may hereafter arise.

2. *Resolved*, That there is no cause for disturbing the present pastoral relations of this congregation.

The adoption of the substitute led to the withdrawal of the minority from the Church, but, believing that its passage had been secured by the exercise of the Doctor's personal influence, and by unworthy and humiliating appeals for personal sympathy, they resolved to bring the matter before a higher tribunal, and, on Tuesday last, it came up before the Allegheny Presbytery, assembled at Sewickly Church. The entire proceedings were submitted to the Presbytery, including the correspondence between Dr. Plumer and the congregation, covering over one hundred pages of foolscap. The letters addressed to Dr. P. were couched in the kindest spirit, setting forth causes for dissatisfaction in the congregation, arising out of the war in which we are now engaged, and the studied absence, alleged, as to any recognition of the existence of war—victory or success; and pleading for more pointed and specific prayers for our armies, and for success to their arms. The answers to the letters were also elaborately friendly. Almost the entire field of theology was gone over; the scripture, church standards and other authorities, were quoted to prove that the writer occupied high and scriptural ground on this question, and that the whole question of the war was a *political* question, with which God's ministers had nothing to do, as such. He did not believe that any number of battles and victories could bring about an honorable peace, and therefore he could not ask God to give us a victory, or unite in thanksgiving for the same.

The question was discussed all day on Tuesday, and on Wednesday it was again up. Dr. Plumer himself was present and defended his position in a powerful address. He was replied to by Drs. M'Laren, Dale and others, some of whom were very severe upon him for his want of sympathy with the Union cause. Doctor M'Laren, particularly, handled him with great severity. He said the real sentiments of Dr. P. were slowly and reluctantly developed in the correspondence with the memorialists. He defended the great majority of the clergy who do pray for the success of our arms, and dwelt forcibly upon the righteousness of the present war. He again dwelt on the subject of "preaching politics," as that thing is generally spoken of, among a certain class of politicians, with scathing sarcasm. He said it should not take two minutes for a man to define his loyalty or patriotism—*if he has any*. After a lengthy discussion Presbytery adopted the following report, Dr. Plumer himself voting in the affirmative:

1. *Resolved*, That the in opinion of this Presbytery, it is among the most imperative duties of all good and loyal citizens to defend their country, even with blood, against its public enemies.

2. *Resolved*, That when in the providence of God, our country is involved in a most calamitous and deplorable civil war, it is eminently proper that the instructions and supplications of the sanctuary should, at proper times have reference to the existing state of things, and that as Christians and church officers, we shoud hail with grateful satisfaction the call of our Government to acts of Christian devotion, such as fasting prayer and thanksgiving, and should yield our cheerful obedience thereto; and Presbytery, therefore, see nothing improper in the anxiety manifested by these memorialsits to have such a direction given to the devotions of their sanctuary.

3. *Resolved*, That while we deprecate and disapprove of the introduction of mere party politics in any shape, into the sacred desk, we regard the protection and defence of our Constitution and liberties as a duty of far higher and more sacred character than ordinary political questions, on which good citizens may honestly differ in times of peace.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to confer with the congregation of the Central Church of Alleghany, for the purpose of endeavoring to reconcile their differences, and to report the result of this conference to an adjourned meeting of Presbytery to be held on the 2d Tuseday of July next, at 10 A. M., at Sewickly.

A committee was appointed to visit the Central Church, in accordance with the fourth resolution, after which the Presbytery adjourned.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.
Beauregard Gone to Richmond.

CORINTH, June 22.—It is now positively ascertained that Beauregard turned over the command of his army to Gen. Bragg, and on the 15th left for Montgomery, Ala., where he arrived on the 17th inst., accompanied only by his personal staff, and left immediately for Richmond.

Two reports have been received here stating the cause of his departure. One that he goes to take command of the army at Richmond, and another that he goes to explain the evacuation of Corinth. The latter is the most plausible, as it is known that for some time Beauregard and Jeff. Davis have been on antagonistic terms.

To-day is the warmest of the season, the mercury indicating 90 degrees in the sahade. The nights are very cool.

CORINTH, June 21st.—In response to General Hall, a large amount of provisions have been received from St. Louis, for the suffering Mississippians, and distributed liberally among inhabitants, who seem grateful.

The railroad is open about eight miles from Grand Junction, and it is expected the road will be open to Columbus and Memphis on the 25th.

Official notice has been received at Headquarters of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the rebels, and the occupation thereof by the United States forces.

Deserters state that Beauregard has turned over his command to Bragg and gone East, but without taking any troops with him.

The rebels were taking up the rails north of Jupella, carrying them South to complete the road from Meriden to Uniontown.

The contrabands say that no troops have been sent East by the rebels, and there was no intention of sending any thither.

Effect of Hunter's Proclamation.

The following letter is taken from the Hartford (Conn.) Times:

Hilton Head, S. C., May 31.—This department has been in some excitement since the promulgation of Gen. Hunter's peculiar order about the negroes. You have ere now seen that he, in the first place, declares "free" all the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida! Some of the Colonels let the order go by without reading it at the head of their regiments. Others entered their protest against it, and were immediately put under arrest. In the next place, the General's order was for non-commissioned officers and privates, competent for commissioned officers in the negro regiments. But a very few offered, and they were hissed and hooted by their comrades. Not a man could be got, for love or money, out of the Sixth Connecticut. The Seventh sent some few.

A very curious way of procuring *volunteers* to fill up these negro regiments is pursued. Armed bodies of white soldiers were sent out, and every able-bodied negro, wherever found, was taken and driven to Hilton Head, where they were assigned to such companies as the commanding officer saw fit. But such a motley, heterogeneous lot of soldiers I never saw before. Not one was willing, but all were made to perform their duties under compulsion. Such a mingled jargon, such jabbering was never heard, except among a tribe of monkeys.

These 1,600 niggers are over in a piece of woods near Hilton Head, and you might as well undertake to drill and discipline a flock of sheep. They either do not know, or will not, or more probably cannot learn. The attempt will prove futile, and be the means of preventing the raising of food by the negroes, and Uncle Sam will have to feed them.

Secession Outrage in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—On Friday evening, as several Unionists were returning from a meeting to choose delegates, five of them were killed by secession Bushwackers in ambush, near Berry's Station.

Reinforcements were immediately sent from Lexington, Ky., and other places, and the capture of the Bushwackers is considered certain.

New Advertisements.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at the late residence of John S. Statler deceased, late of Napier Township, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of July, next, the *PERSONAL PROPERTY* of said deceased, consisting in part of the following articles:

Horses, several choice Milk Cows, a number of young cattle, a large lot of Hogs, Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, and a great variety of articles connected with farming—Wheat, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat, by the bushel—one Carriage, one Buggy and Harness, Wagon Harness, and the entire amount of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL G. STATLER, Adm'r.,
With the Will annexed of J. S. Statler, dec'd.
June 27. 1862

Notice in Partition.

Joseph Wigfield,
vs.
Rachel Johnston and Paul Johnston, John Wigfield, Jeremiah Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, Thomas Conrad and Nancy Conrad, his wife, Rachel Wigfield, Jacob Conrad & Milla, his wife, Stephen Seigle and Dan'l Sleighter, guardian of John Seigle, Gabriel Seigle and Theresa Seigle, his wife, and Noah Wigfield.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 1, May Term, 1862.

Brevs de Partitione Facienda.

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties, that by virtue of the aforementioned writ of partition, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises therein described, being all that messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Clingaman, on the East, John Wigfield on the West, and Jacob Conrad on the South, containing about two hundred acres, and being the same land conveyed by George R. H. Davis, High Sheriff of Bedford county, by deed dated 27th January, 1828, recorded in Record Book S, page 410, in the Recorder's office at Bedford, to John Gump; and the same land conveyed by said John Gump to Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated September 1, 1832, recorded in same book page 421, and the same which said Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated 13th December, 1836, recorded in same book, page 421, assigned and conveyed to the children of his daughter Rachel, intermarried with Benjamin Wigfield, said children and their heirs, &c., being the parties to this suit, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1862, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making partition or valuation and appraisement of said Real Estate, as in the said writ required, at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, June 27, 1862.—6t.

Holloway's Ointment.—Boils, Pimples, Tumors &c.—Pernicious nostrums advertised as Cosmetics are corrosive, mineral and vegetable extracts which not only destroy the skin but lay the basis of the innumerable facial disorders and even partial paralysis of the nerves. Without the baneful consequence, Holloway's Ointment will perform all the cures which the others boast but fail to effect. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per pot. 164

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula* or *Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis, or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

—:o:o:—

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of arm. Cures have been made which surpassh elief were they not substantiated by men ofh uch exalted position and character as to forbids the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, BilliousComplaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

—MARRIED—

MILLER—KOONS.—On the 19th, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Josiah T. Miller, to Miss Anna Mary, daughter of Henry S. Koons, of Bedford township.

—DIED—

NEWCOMER.—At the Forks of the Road, in Napier township, May 7, of Diptheria, William Newcomer, in the 19th year of his age.

HARMAN.—On Wednesday morning 11 inst., after an illness of 13 hours, Lydia, daughter of Abraham and Catherine Ann Harman, aged 1 year, 6 months and 18 days. In the midst of glee, with her little brother and sisters, in their childlike plays, Death summoned her from them. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." The bereaved parents and children and friends deeply mourn the sad loss, but not as those who have no hope. Our loss is her unspeakable gain. She's not lost but gone to call her playmates from a world of sin. Never again will her playful voice reecho in our ears. "Hide, Hide!"—for she is now hidden. Oh, where shall we find her?—We must all seak until we find her, and if we seek aright, we shall find this little hidden one, in heaven.

$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75 !

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milton, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

Assignees' Notice.

The undersigned assignees of George Snyder, of Union township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said George Snyder, to make payment immediately, to them, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS OLDHAM,
ALEXANDER W. MILLER,
June 27, 1862.—3t Assignees.

LOST.

A Carpet Sack (black oil cloth) between Bedford and Hopewell. A reasonable reward will be paid the finder. O. E. SHANNON.
June 27.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass, by hunting or fishing, upon my premises, as I will in future enforce the law against all offenders.

LAWRENCE JAMISON.
June 13.—3t.

Attention, Farmers!

A prime lot of SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, for sale at Farquhar's New Store.
June 28, '62.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of Daniel Ritchey, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID RITCHEY,
June 27, 1862.—6tat. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Peter Moses, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

HENRY MOSES, Ex'r,
June 27.—6tat. Residing in Bedford tp.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration with the Will annexed, of John S. Statler, late of Napier township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clairsville, all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate can produce them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL G. STATLER, Adm'r.,
June 27.—6tat. With the Will annexed.

NEW FIRM.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our WORK IS WARRANTED.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.
June 27, 1862.

THE PHILADELPHIA DOLLAR WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Is Printed Every Saturday,

IN CLEAR TYPE, and on PURE WHITE PAPER. It contains all the matter of general interest in the DAILY JOURNAL including news from all parts of the world, and editorials upon all subjects of interest that may arise.

Besides this, a liberal space is devoted to current literature, agricultural intelligence, scientific, and art items and such other matter as may make it especially acceptable for family perusal.

The JOURNAL is widely known as a high-toned, national paper in politics, and it will be devoted, faithfully and ardently, to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, sustaining measures, not men.

The postage on the WEEKLY JOURNAL to any part of the United States, will *be only 26 cents when paid to the office in advance.*

Any person sending us a Club of *twenty or more* will be entitled to an extra copy. Additions may at any time be made by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

Subscriptions and Remittances to be addressed to

ALBERT D. BOILEAU,
Publisher of the Dollar Weekly Journal,
No. 108, South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTATE OF HENRY SWARTZ, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Henry Swartz, Late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted unto the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immidiate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID YOUNG,
June 27.—6 tsat. Executor.

ATTENTION, MERCHANTS!

You are hereby requested to come forward immediately and lift your licenses for 1862 as the State must have her money. By attending to this notice, costs may be saved.

A. J. SANSOM,
June 27.—3 tsat. *Treasurer.*

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the same Court,

On motion of Attorney Shannon, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of James Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: John, residing in Fulton county, Pa., Elisha, Hetty Moss, intermarried with Philip Mess, Priscilla, intermarried with William Wigfield, Jolly Murphy, deceased, leaving a husband, James Murphy and issue five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip, Elias, Jolly, Harrison, Gideon and Harvey; Sarah, intermarried with Henry Smith; Morgan, Nathan, now dead, leaving five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip and Emanuel, who reside in Fulton county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday (1st day) of September next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, undisposed of, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1862.

Attest— S H. TATE, Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

ESTATE OF HENRY ICKES, DEC'D.

ALL persons interested in the estate of Henry Ickes, late of Union township, dec'd., are hereby notified that the subscriber, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Joseph Ickes and Henry Ickes, administrators of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. L. RUSSELL,
June 20, 1862.—3t Auditor.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Juniata township, Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, 18TH JULY NEXT,

the following valuable real estate, to wit: One tract of land, situated in the township and county aforesaid, containing 175 ACRES, about 100 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and 20 acres are in excellent meadow. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water flowing through the premises. The improvements consist of a TWO STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, weatherboarded, with excellent water at the door, a Double Log Barn, Tenant house and stable, all of which are in good repair. There is also a good SAW MILL thereon erected. An orchard of bearing fruit trees is likewise one of the desirable features of this farm.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given by

MARGARET RIFFLE
June 20, 1862.—4ts.

PICTURES!

Pictures!! Pictures!!

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c.. I am prepared to furnish *PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE*, and at reasonable prices.—My stock consists of

AMBROTYPES,
Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,
PHOTOGRAPHS.
"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,
VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,

A beautiful assortment of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and LOCKETS,

Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gilt frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine porte folio of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably cash, without respect to persons.

T. R. GETTYS.
June 13, 1862.—3m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 25 acres more or less, about ten acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Nathan Lee, Peter Arnold and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Barks.

Also—One tract of land containing 166 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, two stables, granary, and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkhimer, Samuel W Miller and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Naugle.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Sheriff.
June 6, 1862.

LOST!

The undersigned will liberally reward the finder of a Black Silk Velvet Cape (with heavy silk fringe and silk lining) lost between Bedford and Bloody Run, on the 16th day of April last, if the same be left at the office of the Bedford Gazette.

AMANDA HILLEGASS.
June 13.—3t

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
April 25th, 1862.

BACK FROM DIXIE!

Our Goods have arrived safe from their late sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and we are now ready to accommodate our customers. Come and see for yourselves.

May 16, '62. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, though distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; Grass and Grain SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency*.

Call and see for Yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.
June 6, 1862.

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!

Richmond has Fallen,

AND MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with one of the *MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF*

Fancy and Staple Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every variety and of the very LATEST STYLE—such as

Shepherd's and French Plaids; Black and White Plaid Silks—Plaid Neapolitan Silks for Traveling Suits: Organdy Lawns, Choice Styles;—Mozambiques and Tamertines, (scarce and desirable;) Silk Poplins, and Fancy Striped Barages, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Lace Mantles and Shawls; French Embroidered Robes with Mantles; Brocheo and Stella Shawls, together with every variety of Bonnet and Dress Trimmings—too numerous to mention.

Also—BONNETS, of the latest style—Fine English Straw, Silk, Neapolitan and Braid Bonnets, White Black and Grey—both trimmed and untrimmed. A large assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Silk mits, Silk and Kid Gloves, Braids, Laces, Parasols, Sun Shades, Ladies, Misses and Childrens HATS—a full assortment of the latest style.

All the above goods were bought for CASH, and will be sold at prices that defy all competition.

Bonnets at 50 cents, Ruches 12½ to 25 cents, Kid Gloves 62½ cents, Silk Gloves 18¾ cents, Trimming Ribbon 12½ cents, Shepherd's Plaids 18¾ cents, Lace Mantles at $3.00, Hoopskirts from 50 cts. to $2.00.

☞Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.
Bedford, June 6, 1862.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.
June 6, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE, OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers, assignees of David T. Miller, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the residence of the said David T. Miller in South Woodberry tp., Bedford co., on Friday the 27th day of June, A. D, 1862, the following described real estate viz:

A tract of land being the manison place of said David T. Miller, in the said Township, containing ninety-five acres and fifty-one perches and allowance of which about forty acres are cleared and under fence. The improvements are a large frame dwelling house with large kitchen or back building attached a good bank barn, spring house with a first rate frame shop above it, dry house, smoke house, wagon shed and other out buildings. There are upon this property a never failing spring of excellent soft water, a fine orchard and a large variety of the choicest fruit trees.

ALSO, One other tract, being timber land situate in Bedford Township in said county, adjoining lands of David Imler and Daniel Zimmers, containing sixty two acres, one hundred and thirty six perches and allowance.

ALSO, One other tract of timber land situate in St. Clair Township in said county, adjoining lands of John Hoenstine, Aaron Grove, J. W. Tate and others, containing one hundred and twelve acres and twenty one perches and allowance.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known and drafts of the land exhibited.

ALEXANDER HOLSINGER,
JOHN STAYER,
Assignees of David T. Miller.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, May 16, 1862.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

E. V. MOWRY, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

of the latest style. *BONNETS* of every description, varying in price from 50 cents up; and Bonnets trimmed ready for wearing for $2,00 and upward.

Hats of all styles for infants, Children and Young Ladies.

Dress Caps for Ladies,

SHAKERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES & FLOWERS in abundance. All very cheap for Cash.

May 2, 1862.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT THE

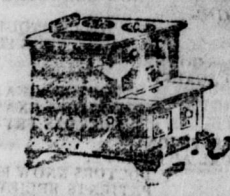
BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *Matt cash buyers.* He has also added

STOVE



STOVE

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight.*

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeador to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June!!

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.
May 23, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 19, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.
Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP!

Terrific Excitement!

The Rebels have destroyed their sea monster, and "gone up" generally, but P. A. Reed still continues to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest at the old stand immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel.

His stock consists, in part, of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

He has, also, on hand a large and well selected assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

and a fresh and excellent stock of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell very low for cash, or approved country produce. Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

May 16, '62.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No matter } HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
PROPYLAMINE
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(From Official Hospital Reports.)

May 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confess I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

May 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

May 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attehtion was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propylamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

June 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞ We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,

THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec. 6,'61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S.

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a
BAD BREATH
should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.
A BAD BREATH
is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS
PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with
TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of
DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Will of Joseph Sparks, late of West Providence townsdip, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber, and that all persons indebted to sain estate make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH H. H. SPARKS, Ex'r.,
Residing in West Prov. tp.

June 13.—6tat*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Manspeaker, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MANSPEAKER,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
June 13.—6tat* Administrators.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets andbeads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.–1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,
April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

NOTICE.—

We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. Tolhurst's Eclipse Washer, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

MAY & SNIDER.

Cumberland Valley, Feb..—3m.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under ence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation. Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brockley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew. Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,
EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, these are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor woundas and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest hould be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufactnring purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,
Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 Broadway, New-York.
Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLE and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JUNIATA MILL.

THE subscribers, having leased this well knowt manufacturing establishment, are now prepared on do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER.

Julianna Street, Bedford, Pa.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best styles of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS Proprietor.

April 12 1861.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

HARVEST OF 1862.

THE BEST MOWING MACHINE yet offered to the public, all *Iron and Steel*, perfect in every part, light and warranted to cut in wet or dry grass, may be had by calling soon on Wm. Hartley, ag't. Price $100. 00.

Large lot of the celebrated "Greencastle Grain Cradles" just received by Hartley. Price $5 *cash.*

Scythes, in great variety, American and English Waldron and Griffin. *Snedz*, Scythe stones, Rifles, Rakes, &c., &c.

ALSO—The BEST COOKING STOVES known, for farmers' wives. *Sold very low* by Hartley and warranted.

Call at the sign of the Lock, next door to A. B. Cramer & Co.

May 30, 1862.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Roots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

Estate of Geo. M. Holsinger, dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George M. Holsinger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. HOLSINGER, Adm'r
May, 9. Residing in St. Clair tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, on the estate of George Rice, late of Monroe Township, dec'd. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will produce them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID L. RICE,
May 9. adm'r of Geo. Rice, dec'd.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares, Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

ROCK POWDER—Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.